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other European nations have gained, insists that Germany must have her share, but, as colonies over the sea are a source of danger rather than strength, he urges an increase of German territory in Europe and closes with a sentence that has an ominous ring today: "Der Vaterland muss grosser sein."

Japan Today and Tomorrow. By HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.
New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. ix, 291.

Dr. Mabie attempts to interpret the spirit and character of the Japanese people as shown "in its attitude toward nature and religion, its social habits, its tastes and recreations, its historic ideals, the qualities of body and mind formed by its long historic discipline, its instinctive reaction under the stimulus of new conditions." Dr. Mabie describes in charming style certain of the picturesque features of the country and life of Japan.

Two interesting chapters are those dealing with Count Okuma, one containing a stenographic report of a conversation with him. To Count Okuma, Japan's greatest need is a chance to stop and find herself; for her progress has been so rapid that she has had no opportunity to work out the best means of development but has had to resort to every kind of makeshift to assist in her progress. The most hopeful sign today is that she has awakened to a realization of her situation and is making her dissatisfaction known in regard to education, religion, in fact every phase of national life. In government, the formation of political parties, though it occasions frequent changes of ministries and a corresponding decrease in administrative efficiency, is doing more than anything else to give the mass of the people an interest and training in political life which is absolutely essential to Japan's future.

A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913.
By DAVID P. BARROWS. New York: World Book Company.
1914. Pp. xiv, 66.

This little book, prepared as an additional chapter for the third edition of the author's *History of the Philippines*, furnishes a most convenient and excellent summary of the events of the American occupation since 1903; a topic on which Dr. Barrows is qualified to write authoritatively by reason of his ten years' experience in the Philippines as city superintendent of the schools at Manila, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes of the Philippines, and director of education for the Philippines. A brief prologue sum-

marizes the events of the occupation from 1898 to 1903 and prepares for a discussion of the decade from 1903 to 1913, which has been "a signal triumph over unusual difficulties and misunderstandings."

One interesting question of administration arises in regard to emphasis; whether it shall be laid upon the political and educational where the Filipinos wish to keep it, or upon the industrial and economic to which most of the American governor-generals have given their especial attention. Dr. Barrows considers that

in view of the great eagerness of Filipinos for education, their surprising ability to advance themselves as soon as their ignorance is relieved, and their intense preoccupation in the political future of their country, it seems idle to urge them to diminish their interest in the intellectual and political advance of their race and unstatesmanlike not to recognize that the problems of consummate difficulty in the Philippines will continue to be political in character.

In summarizing the decade, Dr. Barrows claims that

the distinctive achievement of the American administration in the Philippines is in the social and spiritual transformation of the Filipinos themselves; the pains taken to make better men. American claims of contributing to the world's experience in the governance of empire lie in the personal and political liberty guaranteed to the Filipinos and in the success of popular education.

He speaks a little doubtfully of the outcome of the Democratic policy as occupying untenable middle ground between the only two possible policies,

the continuance of the policy of the last decade, the islands remaining under American sovereignty with a government wherein ultimate authority is vested in the representatives of the United States, or the complete abandonment of the islands to their own support.

The Future of World Peace. A book of charts and economic facts for Americans. By ROGER W. BABSON. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization. 1915. Pp. 142.

The causes of the present war are commercial and the fact that Mr. Babson attacks the problem of world peace makes of his book interesting reading. Starting with the statement that England and Germany went to war for the same thing, "the control of the seas upon which both the growth of Germany and the security of Eng-